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a faster refresh rate than previously possible with monolithic displays of appreciable size. Regarding the specifics of the individual claims, with respect to claim 11, the emitters 13 of Lee '019 are formed by etching away material of the substrate. As to claims 12-14, 21-23 and 42-44, Hodson would have suggested sub-dividing the matrix of Lee '019 into 4 regions/sub-matrices to obtain a faster refresh rate and Benjamin would have taught keeping the 4 regions/sub-matrices as one monolithic substrate and limiting the length of each address line so as to be isolated from an adjacent region/sub-matrix. As to the other claims, regarding the length of each address line/column line/row line, since they extend from the column and row drivers without touching an adjacent sub-region/sub-matrix in order to be isolated there from, each address line/column line/row line clearly would have a length less than the corresponding length/width of the respective sub-region/sub-matrix.

4. Claims 24-27 and 45-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee et al (5,872,019) in view of Hodson et al and Benjamin et al as applied to claim 1, further in view of Lee et al (6,326,221). Claims 25 and 45 add the limitation that the demarcation of the display into discrete, segmented regions/sub-matrices is by removing at least portions of the substrate to provide a monolithic addressable matrix of rows and columns of field emitters. Lee '221 is similar to Lee '019 in that it provides discrete individual rows of field emitter tips by removing portions of the substrate. In order to separately address each emitter, Lee '221 furthermore teaches providing the electrical isolation between the rows of emitters (cathodes) by etching a groove 211; see column 2, lines 60-62. It would have been obvious to one of

attachment to Misc Action

KJR